

WHITE PLAINS, July 21, 1778.

Dear Sir—Whether you are indebted to me, or to your letter, I know not, nor is it of much moment, the design of this is to touch, cursorily, upon a subject of very great importance to the well being of these States, and more so than will appear at first view. I mean the appointment of so many foreigners to offices of high rank and trust in our service. The lavish manner in which rank has hitherto been bestowed upon this gentleman, will certainly be productive of one or the other of these evils, either to make it despicable in the eyes of Europe, or become a means of pouring them in upon you like a torrent, and adding to your present burden. But it is neither the expense nor trouble of them that I most dread. There is an evil more extensive in its nature, and fatal in its consequences, to be apprehended; and that is, the driving of all your own officers out of the service; and throwing not only your army, but your military councils, entirely into the hands of foreigners.

The officers, my dear sir, on whom you must depend for the defence of this cause, and who, from length of service, their connections, property, and, in behalf of many, I may add military merit, will not submit much if any longer, to the unequal promotion of men over them, who have nothing more than a little plausibility, unbounded pride and ambition, and a perseverance in application not to be resisted but by common firmness, to support their pretensions. Men, who, in the first instance, tell you they wish for nothing more than the honor of serving in so glorious a cause as volunteers, the next day solicit rank without pay, the day following want money advanced them, and in the course of a week want further promotion, and are not satisfied with any thing you can do for them. When I speak of officers not submitting to these appointments, let me be understood to mean, that they have no more doubt of their right to resign, when they think themselves aggrieved, than they have of a power in Congress to appoint. Both being granted, then, the expediency and policy of the measure remain to be considered; and whether it is consistent with justice or prudence to promote these military fortune-hunters, at the hazard of your army. They may be divided into three classes: more adventurers without recommendation, or recommended by persons who do not know how close to disapprove of or provide for them; men of great ambition, who would sacrifice every thing to promote their own personal glory; or more spies, who are sent here to obtain a thorough knowledge of our situation and circumstances, in the execution of which, I am persuaded, some of them are faithful emissaries, as I do not believe a single matter escapes unnoticed or unadvised at a foreign court.

I could say a great deal on this subject, but will add nothing at present. I am led to give you this trouble at this time, by a very handsome certificate showed me yesterday in favor of Mr. Neville, written (I believe) by himself, and subscribed by Gen. Parsons, designed, as I am informed, for the foundation of a superstructure of brigandage. Baron Steuben, I now find, is also wanting to quit his inspectorship for a command in the line. This will be productive of much discontent to the brigadiers. In a word, although I think the Baron an excellent officer, I do most devoutly wish that we had not a single foreigner among us, except the Marquis de La Fayette, who acts upon very different principles from those which govern the rest. Adieu. I am most sincerely yours,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

And what was the foresight, and almost prophetic language of Thomas Jefferson in 1781.

"The present desire of America is to produce rapid population, by great importation of foreigners as possible; but is this founded in policy? Are there no inconveniences to be thrown into the scale against the advantages expected from a multiplication of numbers by the importation of foreigners? It is for the happiness of those united in society, to harmonize as much as possible in matters which they must of necessity transact together."

"Civil government being the sole object of forming societies; its administration must be conducted by common consent."

"Every species of government has its specific principles; ours, perhaps, more peculiar than those of any in the universe. It is a composition of the first principles of the English constitution, with others derived from natural rights and natural reason. To these nothing can be more opposed than the maxima of absolute monarchies. Yet from such, we are to expect the greatest number of emigrants."

"They will bring with them the principles of government they have imbibed in their early youth, or if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbridled licentiousness, passing, as is usual from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty."

"In proportion to their numbers, they will share with us the legislation; they will infuse into it their spirit, warp and bias its directions, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass. I may appeal to experience for a verification of these conjectures; but if they are not certain in event, are they not possible? are they not probable? Is it not safer to wait with patience for the attainment of any degree of population desired or expected? May not our government be more homogeneous, more peaceable, more durable? What would be the condition of France, if twenty millions of Americans were suddenly imported into that kingdom? If it would be more turbulent, less happy, less strong, we may believe that the addition of half a million of foreigners would produce a similar effect here."

From the New York Mirror.

**SINGULAR MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURE.**—A man of the name of Campbell, from the head of Rannoch, and for some time past shepherd to a farmer near Tunnel-brook, had engaged lately in the same employment with one of the principal graziers in his native district, and was, according to agreement, to enter on his service with him at the ensuing term. He was to have his house and charge ten or twelve miles from his master's house, at the remote corner of the pasturage, in as solitary and sequestered a spot, perhaps, as any in the whole Grampian range. He therefore, paid his addresses to a young woman serving with the same master as himself; and after a brief courtship, obtained a solemn promise of marriage. But the friends of the fair one, so soon as apprised of the matter, expressed their entire disapprobation of the match, and in a short time brought her home to her relatives, at some miles distance, where she was watched narrowly, in order to prevent any communication with her lover, or opportunity of seeing him. But, convinced, it should seem, of her faithfulness, resolved upon an attempt of seeing her, if possible, of carrying her off. Accordingly, before many days had passed, he, with a single companion, at a watching time of night, reached the place of her abode, and having, by some means, conveyed to her a hint of his arrival, soon found himself possessed of the object of his heart's desire, wrapping her in his Highland plaid, the loving couple travelled for fifteen or sixteen miles, when they were in the midst of their friends, near the head of Loch Rannoch. The young woman's friends being aware of the fact, and resolved upon another attempt, collected a powerful party and set off for Rannoch. When near the village of Killebrann, the retreat of the fugitives, it was thought prudent to practise a stratagem. A dense wood of birch being close to the place, favoured their purpose. All, therefore, lay concealed in the wood, excepting an uncle of the woman, who, feigning a friendly visit, went forward to see her. After conversing a while, the time drew near when he must set off for home; and the lover, according to custom among friends, respectfully accompanied him on the road. They did not, however, travel three quarters of a mile, when, all of a sudden, they were surrounded by those in ambush, who, quite unceremoniously, seized the young woman, telling her to make up her mind and go home with them. Her lover found remonstrances unavailing, and that resistance would be madness. Like a true Highlander, who roared and determined to face the greatest danger of emergency, he quickly pressed down his blue bonnet over his eyes, and posted back to the village, calculating upon receiving assistance and from his friends and companions to rescue the fair captive; and the scene showed how well he knew them; for, as soon as he related what had happened, the men of the hamlet, married and single, assembled, and, with one voice, urged an immediate pursuit after the Strath-Tanna-

men. After a run of five miles over mountain, moor and dale, they came up with them, when Campbell once more seized his intended bride. This one of the stoutest of the other party and avowed to prevent. One of the most prudent of the Rannoch men seeing this, and fearing the consequences, cried to both parties to stand aloof, and allow the woman to follow the bent of her own inclination. This was agreed to. No sooner did the fair one get her liberty, than she threw herself into the midst of the Rannoch men, who immediately took their bonnets, and having given three hearty cheers in token of their victory, retraced their steps homeward. Passing through the farm of Mr. John McGregor, with whom Campbell is engaged at the term, that gentleman came to meet the company to the high road, with his quart bottle, when all enthusiastically drank the health of the now happy pair.

**THE LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL.**—M. M. Noah, in an able lecture on the subject of the North American Indians, has advanced many facts and arguments in support of the hypothesis that they are the descendants of the lost tribes of Israel. It is undeniable that many of their customs and religious ceremonies exhibit a marked affinity with the Jewish doctrine. From the remote period at which these peculiar tenets must have been inculcated, and from the necessary want of customs and language in so great a lapse of years, any striking similitude between the two races cannot be supposed still to remain. But such as they are, many coincidences have been adduced favoring the supposition, and other facts of the same tendency may be drawn from sources which have not yet been fully investigated.

That the Jews passed over into this continent, established their worship here, and probably originated the present race of Indians, may be affirmed on several grounds—the identity of some of their words with the Hebrew—the similarity of many of their religious practices with those of the Jews—the resemblance in physiognomy, and other equally well established, and equally conclusive facts and coincidences, which all tend to show that the Jews, at a very remote period, have inhabited this country.

That the present race of Indians are descendants of them, may be strongly averred from their Asiatic cast of features—the tawny complexion, dark eyes, black straight hair, high cheek bones, &c., are remarkable in all the North American tribes. But we can go further, unless we reject the idea that they are to be "brought together." Where are the Jewish practices so strictly preserved by all the remnants of this people, wherever situated. In the centre of Asia a body or community of Jews exist, who believe themselves a remnant of the ten tribes, and have never so fully mingled with their neighbors, but retain most of their religious rites, preserve their trafficking character, and are in fact the sole merchants of the Asiatic inhabitants in that vicinity.

Whatever may be the case, we think that the investigations on this subject should be made more generally public. A spirit of inquiry would thereby be awakened among the people, which might lead to some important results. Our whole country is fertile in the remains of a people, long since passed and gone away—every foot of our land is rich in the secrets of departed years—wherever we tear open the bosom of the "storied" earth, we are repaid by the addition of some fragment of history to the accumulating mass which is ultimately to reveal to us the origin and fortune of the most ancient inhabitants of America. We have once or twice adverted to this subject; but it is to be regretted that those who are fully capable of doing it justice, will not devote their attention to it more particularly.—N. Y. Sun.

**STATISTICS OF LITERATURE.**—The subjoined facts relative to the book markets in London, from whence we derive our literature, is very consolatory and encouraging to booksmen.

"It is calculated that out of every fifteen books published, taking them on the average, not more than one pays its own expenses. The Edinburgh Review proved to demonstration, some years ago, that only one out of every fifty pamphlets which take their appearance, pay the expenses of paper, printing, stitching, and advertising. Only one book, on an average, out of about 200, reaches a second edition. Out of 500 books, not more than one gets to a third edition, and out of a 1000, only one has the good fortune to reach a fourth edition."

**SAM WELLER'S OPINION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.**—In the Pickwick papers, No. XV, just published in London, a prison scene is introduced. Mr. Pickwick, from a view of the riotous revelry that is going on, concludes that imprisonment for debt is no punishment at all.

"You see how these fellows drink, and smoke, and roast," said Mr. Pickwick; "it is impossible that they can mind it much."

"Ah, that's just the werry thing, sir," rejoined Sam; "they don't mind it; it's a regular holiday to them—no porter and skittles. It's the other ones as gets done over with this sort o' thing; them down-hearted fellows as can't swing away at the beer, nor play skittles neither; them as would pay if they could, and gets low by being boxed up. I'll tell you what it is, sir, them as is always a'dlin in public houses, it don't damage at all, and them that is always a vorkin' ven they can, it damages too much. It's unekal, as my father used to say, his grog won't halt and half—it's unekal, and that's the fault on it."

## PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Alexander S. Wadsworth to be Commissioner of the Navy Board, May 17, 1837.

John R. Goldsborough, to be Master of the Ship, May 17, 1837.

Charles S. Boggs, to be Lieutenant, September 6, 1837.

Augustus H. Kilby, to be Lieutenant, September 6, 1837.

S. Wilson Kellogg, of New York, to be Surgeon, September 6, 1837.

Joseph B. Keane, to be Surgeon, September 6, 1837.

William B. Coale, M.D., to be Surgeon, September 6, 1837.

Edw. J. Rutter, M.D., to be Surgeon, September 6, 1837.

Richard J. Harrison, Va., to be Surgeon, September 6, 1837.

John T. Mason, Va., to be Surgeon, September 6, 1837.

James M. Smith, Pa., to be Surgeon, September 6, 1837.

Charles W. Tait, Ala., to be Surgeon, September 6, 1837.

Charles D. Maxwell, Pa., to be Surgeon, September 6, 1837.

Robert Pettit, of Pennsylvania, 6th April, 1837.

Richard H. Waldron, of New Hampshire, 15th June, 1837.

William H. Spiden, of District of Columbia, 20th Aug. 3, 1837.

The Treasury note bill has passed the House of Representatives by a majority of twenty four votes—the only change in the law is, the reduction of the lowest denomination of Treasury notes to be issued from one hundred to fifty dollars.

**EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.**—The last number of the Little Rock Advocate says: "Hardly an hour in the day passes but a party of from eight to ten well mounted horsemen are seen passing through our town, bound to Texas. Wagon after wagon throngs our streets—all passing on to Texas. Not a night but our taverns are thronged with travellers and emigrants for the Red river counties and Texas. It is thought that the influx of emigrants into Texas this year will amount to something like six thousand. The majority of these are the better classes of Tennesseans, Missourians, &c., and appear to be men of intelligence and wealth."

A delegation of the Cherokee nation of Indians, consisting of John Ross, principal chief of the nation; E. L. Guter, a member of the Executive Council; Richard Taylor, president of the National Committee; Elijah Hicks and Samuel Guter, members of the National Committee; James Brown, one of the judges of the Circuit Court; Stewakes and White Path, members of the National Council, arrived at Washington on Friday last.

Their object is to endeavor to settle the difference between their nation and the Government of the United States, by disclaiming the treaty entered into between Mr. Scheruchorn and certain individuals, whom they allege to have been unauthorized to make it.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

## FOREIGN INFLUENCE UPON THE INTEGRITY OF THE UNION.

In a former number, we adverted to the injurious influence of immigration, upon the domestic relations, of our Southern and South western states, and quoted the language of O'Connell, to show, that there was an Irish combination directed to the question of slavery, which would, if successful, destroy our laws, and our Union. Since then, we have examined the speeches of the Irish orator, to ascertain, what explanations he might have given, to correct the reports of his harangues as published in the papers of the day, but so far from finding any mitigation of his violence, we discover that his own interpretations of what ought to have been printed, are stronger than those that were ever imputed to him. Now it would be an unimportant matter to us, what opinions any politician in a distant country might express, concerning our institutions as compound, with the more admired ones of his own government, but when we find an individual, who from a prominent, if not a high station, is constantly declaiming against our rights of property, the morals and humanity, of a separate portion of our people, and endeavoring to raise a crusade of his own countrymen, in our land, against our own states, it becomes a subject of public policy, that we should look to the influence of that individual, the materials he is working upon among us, and the consequences that are to follow, if we do not arrest his means of action.

If it should be asked, can we stop the voice of the agitator in his own land? we answer; we do not claim such a power, but for the sake of our own security, and to keep down the angry temper, which intemperance will generate, when his creed shall be heard, and followed by his partisans here, we have the right, and we trust will ere long exercise it, of preventing the increase of those partisans, and holding the supremacy, both of the laws, and of power in our own hands. This can only be done by an early repeal of the naturalization laws, and even that will not effect the object to the full extent, unless there is a co-operation among the states, to exclude all those from their shores who come without occupations, character, and the preparatory means of living. The slaveholding states have manifested an apathy in regard to the agitation of the abolition question, that really astonishes those who live upon the middle ground of politics, and we should not be surprised if when the memorials, for an alteration of the laws of naturalization, shall be discussed, they will be resisted by fanatics upon the plea, that foreign population strengthens their party.

It is not a chimerical thing to believe, that the doctrines of the agitator sown in Ireland, have been unproductively transported in the purses of his proselytes, his countrymen, and his political slaves, to these United States; nor yet that they have spread among the bewildered enthusiasts of our own people, for we find that even in a Legislative body, in the great State of Pennsylvania, it has been said "that it will be strange indeed, if any son of Ireland, here, who after having obtained his own emancipation, by the abandonment of his own country, will now take the part of the slave holder, against freedom."

If the creed of the destitute and pensioned son of Erin, has so soon developed its fruits, that an appeal can be made to his countrymen, to resist our own in the lawful enjoyment of their property and laws,—what will not foreigners and traitors do, when the vast and expected hordes from Germany, shall have over run, and out numbered us.

We shall be strangers in our own land, and aliens to the people around us, and like a second race of Israelites, wanderers over the world.

For the Native American.

"Thus, when after the social law, all the burghers of Italy were admitted free citizens of Rome, and each had a vote in the public assemblies, it became impossible to distinguish the spurious from the real voter, and from all time, all elections and popular deliberations grew tumultuous and disorderly, which paved the way for Marius and Sylla, Pompey and Caesar, to trample on the liberties of their country, and at last, to dissolve the commonwealth."—Black, vol. 1.

"And the Athenians were so justly jealous of this prerogative, (suffrage,) that a stranger who interfered in the assemblies of the people, was punished by their laws with death; because such a man was esteemed guilty of high treason, by usurping those rights of sovereignty to which he had no title."—Idem.

The lecture of the above paragraphs, Mr. Editor, suggested to me the propriety of applying them to the state of things as they have existed, and do yet exist, in this republic, and of warning native Americans and true patriots that ours will be most probably the sad fate of the Roman Commonwealth, if we do not take wisdom from the history and experience of the past, and prevent the "strangers" and foreigners from meddling in our elections and public concerns. The two glorious and powerful republics at Athens and Rome, as also the warlike city of Lacedaemon, endured, so long as they adhered to a valiant and rigidly economical distribution of civil and political favors, and no longer. Rome, as our author informs us, on account of a too great liberality in granting citizenship, fell a prey to the factions and ambition of Marius and Sylla, Pompey and Caesar. Let us take care also that, by an equal liberality, in a similar distribution, we come not to the same end, and find that we too have our unprincipled demagogues and embryo tyrants, who, by means of aliens and foreigners, shall grasp at the power of oppressing the republic. If we read the annals of our own country, and listen to facts as they speak daily in our ears, we all must be convinced, that there have been many instances in which foreigners and emigrants fresh upon the soil have interfered with our elections and public assemblies, and bought up, as they were, by designing natives, or naturalized citizens, have either succeeded in elevating to office their patrons, or, at least, in causing the greatest trouble and inconvenience by their clamor and impudence. Ranged under their respective banners, pealing forth the battle cry of election, and opposing brave force and stentorian lungs to the influence of natives, the hustings in our commercial cities in particular are full of them, and honest men have too much reason to mourn over the sad results of their interference, and the inadequacy of our laws to obviate the abuse. It is useless to enumerate instances of the evils of the system, for we have but to cast our eyes over the public prints, and from thence learn that the introduction of indigent and unprincipled foreigners amongst us, corrupts our elections, increases the direct and indirect taxes of the people, and gives promise of the most dreadful and fatal effects, if the foul torrent that is setting upon our shores be not checked, and our polls purged from foreign influence. Reflect, reader, on the facts which head this communication, and apply the deductions and conclusions you may draw, for the purpose of affording a cure, and avoiding the fate of the ancient republics.

BOSTON.

## THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

The politeness of the Secretary of War in affording the public an opportunity of witnessing these Councils deserves an acknowledgment. As it was optional with himself to hold them in his room at the War Department.

Among the most interesting of these conferences was the Council of Thursday week. It was understood to be convened for the purpose of endeavoring to effect a reconciliation between the Sioux and their enemies the

Sacs and Foxes. The Sioux had doffed their blankets and assumed the military dress presented to them by the government; it detracted somewhat from their picturesque appearance, for they wear their own habiliments with a wild, unstudied grace that many a beau might envy in his attempts at elegance. On the left of the Sioux sat their friends, the Ioways, and opposite the Sacs and Foxes in all the pride of warlike display, with banners waving, their battle axes in their hands, and tomahawks in their belts; they looked the living impersonations of a band of ancient Roman Warriors. Three glances were exchanged and accusations brought forward on each side of breach of faith and depredations committed by the other, and to such a pitch of excitement was the great Sac orator wrought that when he ceased to speak, his large frame trembled like one of the rivet trees of his own forest, the Secretary seemed to consider it a matter of prudence that Keokuck's delegation should be dismissed, and the treaty with the Sioux brought to a conclusion.

If it was expected that Indians could be reconciled by a few persuasive words addressed to them, little knowledge was shown of their character. The Indian, like the Spaniard, cherishes revenge as his dearest passion, and to the enemy of his tribe, or to those who have privately injured him he is implacable. He conceals his sentiments, he may appear reconciled but when the opportunity comes he is sure to execute a terrible revenge. On the other hand, his affection towards his kindred and his generosity and devotion to his friends are unbounded. Such is always the character of strong, uncultivated minds, combining in their compounds some of the most enabling, with some of the most debasing qualities of the human heart.

Silver medals were presented to the Sioux, bearing on one side the likeness of their Great Father, as they style the President, and on the other the device of two hands clasped, with the motto of Peace and Friendship. All, but one, received them with complacency, and it was a just rebuke that he showed himself conscious of what was due to the dignity of a chief. Indeed, the scene had more the appearance of a king receiving the homage of his subjects, than a conference, where one brave man had come to treat with another. We would have thought that one who was himself the hero of a gallant action, who could plant his country's banner in a foreign land, and unaided and alone compel the foreign foe to respect it, would have better understood the courteous bearing to be assumed towards men, who though untutored, are Princes in their own land, and brave and patriotic as himself.

The Sacs and Fox Indians here, are among the finest looking men we have ever seen. Their limbs seem cast in strength and symmetry, and their classical features and dignified deportment are continually suggesting comparisons with the ancient Romans. Their dress also contributes to the illusion, for they wear a loose woolen robe descending only to the knees, and drawn like the Toga over the left shoulder, and under the right arm, leaving that free and exposed—their helmet-like head-dress—and the fashion of folding around their lower limbs pieces of cloth, are all so much after the antique, that without much stretch of the fancy, they might be considered as faithful old returned to earth to take a peep at the new home Liberty has made in the West.

The Sioux have not so much of the grand and severe about them: they are tall and lightly made, with greater appearance of activity—polite, with much of the suavity in their address—and with the ladies are as gallant as Frenchmen. There is the same difference in the language as in the character of these two tribes. The Sacs language being rich and sonorous, with all the gravity of the Spanish; the Sioux resembling more the Italian, from the frequent recurrence of the sounds, *chi, chi, chi*. The orators in each express themselves in a bold and figurative style, with gestures violent, but natural and expressive.

The whole scene was new and interesting, and but for the imperfect and almost inaudible manner in which the addresses were uttered, would have made a large and bright page in the history of Indian treaties.

## APPOINTMENT OF FOREIGNERS TO OFFICE.

A great many foreigners suppose or pretend to suppose, that our principal objection to their being appointed to office is, because our own men want those places. Now, those who are sufficiently intelligent to understand the current of our arguments, must know, that we deprecate such appointments upon grounds of national policy, and because it is revolting to the pride, the patriotism and sensibilities of the natives, to see aliens filling the high places of honor and profit, that ought upon every score to be entrusted only to the patriots of the land. Mr. Editor, I am at a loss to conceive how it is, that notwithstanding the expression of public opinion upon this head, those in power still continue to outrage our views and our rights, by giving patronage upon every occasion to these foreigners. Is it because the power is so strong that it cannot be resisted, and those who give, are so reckless that they care not for the consequences. Or is it done as a mark of the triumph of party over those who are supposed to be adversaries. If it is either of these that prompts public men to those ungenerous acts, they will find that it is but the weak imitator of the hour that must soon fall before the unsullied voice of the country.

It is an idle pretence to look upon our association, as designing to work out any political designs, since it is composed of men of all parties who could no more unite upon any one object of a party nature as a body, than they could if separated into their original and individual elements.

We are of all creeds and all sides, alike only in one feature, of being entirely Native Americans, and having one object at heart, and that is, the restoration of our own people to their birth-rights, and the country to our own management.

Now it is very easy for politicians and those whose orders can give emoluments as well as nominations to whomsoever they please, to call around them the "Black-O day-Boys" of Ireland or the "Carbonari" of the Continent and they may not only put purses in their hands, but even *awards*, and with these two powers they may

"Just hint a fault!"  
"And hesitate awhile!"  
and pointing to the patient natives make them humble victims of their ambition and tool for the vengeance of these purchased attorneys.

I would only ask such leaders to pause for a moment and draw up from their "dread above" the remembrance that there have been such things as revolutions and that from the time of Cromwell to the three days of July in France, traitors have told before the insulted arm of the people.

**A COUNTERFEIT ESTABLISHMENT ROUTED AND CAPTURED.**—Charles Foster, or Tozer, formerly grade setter, 20 N. Nassau street, was brought up on the information communicated to the Police, Friday, by Mr. Wm. H. McKee, Broker, William street, that said Foster had passed on Mr. Manion and others two one dollar bills, of an institution purporting to be the Jefferson Banking Company of Vermont. Mr. McKee from his very extensive dealings in Vermont paper, when he first saw the bills pronounced them at once fabrications. It appears Foster in last month called on Mr. E. Hulseman, 50 Nassau street, and according to the Courier report, represented himself as agent for the Jefferson Banking Company in Vermont, and asked him to engrave two plates for \$1 and \$2 bills, for which an arrangement was made to pay \$100. He also asked Mr. H. not to put his name as the engraver on the bills, but Mr. Hulseman, being too honest for that game, refused, and that was passed over. While the plates were in the course of engraving, Foster called upon Mr. Robert Miller, of 61 John street, gave him \$100, and told him to purchase paper sufficient to strike off 2,000 impressions of bank bills. This Mr. Hulseman, was brought to him for that purpose. "This was on Saturday last. On Monday last, he gave to Mr. Tozer 100 impressions of ones and twos, on Wednesday he gave him 200 more and on Friday, he gave the remaining 600 to Gilbert Hays *per force*.

On the morning that Hays procured these bills, Tozer, who found or rather bought his Banking business was in a thriving condition, called again on Mr. Hulseman, to have a 10 dollar bill of the same Bank engraved, but the affair was blown, and it was too late.

The consequence was the arrest of James Scott, an employee of Tozer, who had done all the blitting up of the bills, and who for better security, had endorsed on some of them. "Discounted at the corner of

Wall and William streets." Tozer managed to keep out of the way until Saturday, when he was arrested at his house in Green street by Mr. Merrill. And thus the bubble has blown up. The bills are elegantly executed, and at a first glance would tempt any man, but a sin gle reading of one would suffice. They have no town, no county, but merely the state of Vermont, which though small, would be found quite large enough, if the holder of any of these bills should undertake to find the place of deposit of the Jefferson Banking Company." Tozer and Scott are both in prison awaiting their examinations.

Several of these bills are on the community. The public are cautioned against them.

## REVOLUTION IN SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

From the St. Louis Republican, October 2.

The early arrival of the Fall Company of Traders from Santa Fe, brings advices of a complete revolution in that State. We have been favored by a gentleman of this city, who was formerly concerned in that trade, with an extract from a letter received from his correspondent, giving some of the particulars of the revolution. At the date of these advices, the Americans in the province had not been molested; although there was no security whatever for property, and the Revolutionists, it is said, had marked one of the Americans for sacrifice. This individual, it was observed, would be known when his head was seen upon a pole!

We annex the contents of the letter, which is dated Santa Fe, August 12, 1837.

"Thursday last, the Governor Don Alvaro Perea, Political and Military chief of the Territory of New Mexico, accompanied by Abreu, and a small party of soldiers marched to the Cavada (20 miles from Santa Fe) where a large number of malcontents had assembled, composed of the inhabitants from Rio Arriba to Taos, among whom were the Indians living in that neighborhood, who are partly civilized and subjects of the General Government.

"Upon the meeting of the armies, which took place near St. Ildefonso, the Governor commanded his soldiers to fire at which order all his men went over to the enemy except twenty three—of whom one was killed on the spot and 3 or 4 wounded.

"The Governor immediately fled with all who could follow him to Santa Fe, where they remained until night, under favor of which they started upon good horses in order to get as far as possible from their enemies, who knew how to take more adroit measures to intercept them; for, so soon as they disappeared from the field of battle, they dispatched the Indians to cut off their retreat by the Rio Abajoh, with orders to spare none of them which was literally accomplished. The next day the victors encamped at La Chalelie, which is near the town of Santa Fe, and there killed the Governor, Ramon and Marcelino Abreu, Chico Alari, a young Lieutenant, and many others whose names are not known. The triumphant army having declared the leader Jose Gonzales, an inhabitant of Taos, Governor, made the entrance into the town, where he assumed the government, as stated by Rafael Garcia, who had commanded the troops was with him. All now tranqui-

"But one thing was wanting to complete the purpose, the head of Santiago Abreu, judge of the district, the friend of the stranger and the poor—the talented and meritorious officer; and they received the news that he had been massacred by the Indians of Santa Domingo.

"From the best accounts the killed is about fifteen, among whom was Miguel Sena, and five or six wounded, among whom are Francisco Surassano, former Governor and Commissary, Apunatis, adjutant of the late deceased Governor Joseph Bustamante, and the Sergeant Antonio Sena. All seems quiet enough at this time, though yesterday the report was that the victors, who had returned home the day after their entrance here, were about to visit us for the purpose of committing further outrages. The new Governor, with several others, immediately left here, and we have some assurance that we shall be spared in their presence. The country is in a sad and ruinous condition."

"The statements of this letter are confirmed by a gentleman who has arrived in town from Santa Fe. It is added that the priests were very obnoxious to the Revolutionists, and many of them had suffered personal violence of a most outrageous character.

From the Nashville, Tenn. Banner, Sept. 27.

**MAIL ROBBERY.**—The great Northern Mail from the West was robbed on the 19th inst. between Springfield and Columbus, Ohio. The letter mail from Louisville and other places S. and W. of Cincinnati, was contained in several sealed canvas bags, and that from Cincinnati contained in a leather bag locked with an iron chain and clasp, and enclosed, (says the Cincinnati Gazette,) in a large leather bag, which is also locked with an iron chain and clasp, and put into the body of the coach, which is closed but not locked. The coach was opened, the outer bag cut, and several of the enclosed bags abstracted. That from Cincinnati, it is understood was not disturbed. The robbery was not discovered until the mail reached Columbus. If the letter packages from Nashville for the Atlantic cities were molested, the letters mailed here on the 13th or 14th inst. are probably lost. To night's mail may bring us further particulars. The Columbus Journal of Wednesday says that the "agents of the line have gone in search of the villain, and are determined to spare neither time nor money until they find the robber. The way-mail bag, we understand, was not disturbed."

**FIRE.**—A fire broke out in Richmond, on Wednesday evening last, in the cabinet shop of L. W. Stewart, which, with its contents was destroyed. Loss estimated at 7,000 dollars, of which 3,000 dollars was covered by insurance.—Id.

**GEN. SCOTT.**—It is stated in the National Intelligencer that the War Department has declined a compliance with General Scott's request to be placed in command in Florida.

**BOARDING HOUSE.**—Mrs. CONNOR, on Pennsylvania Avenue, two doors east of 43 street, and adjoining E. H. Buildings, can accommodate a mess of six or eight members of Congress. Her parlours and chambers have been fitted up in the best style, are suited either for single gentlemen or families.

**EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.**—Now exhibiting in the brick building, near the corner of 43 street, and Pennsylvania Avenue, next door to Mrs. Kennedy's Boarding house, the celebrated painting, of the interior of St. Peter's church at Rome, also a view of the Bay and City, of Naples, painted from nature, by G. Cooke. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission, 25 cents, Children 12 1/2 cents. Sept 16—31

**Washington branch railroad.**—On and after Monday next, the 11th inst., the cars will leave the depot at 10 o'clock A. M. for Baltimore at 9 o'clock A. M., instead of 9 1/2 A. M., as heretofore.

The object of this alteration is to render certain the arrival of the train at Baltimore early enough to afford ample time for passengers going north to take the steamboat, which now departs daily for Philadelphia, at half past 12 o'clock.

The afternoon train will